ment Association, the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, and the National Center for Research on Vocational Education commissioned the Gallup Organization to conduct a survey in November 1987.

Subjects of the survey were career planning, use of occupational information, attitudes toward work, and perceived usefulness of certain experiences in preparation for work. Gallup surveyed a representative national cross section of 1,006 adults, 18 and over.

An overwhelming need for assistance in career planning and use of information was apparent from those responding. Here are some of the highlights of the survey findings:

- Only about 39 percent said they had a career plan to begin with, and 64 percent said that if they could start over, they would get more information about their potential choices.
- About 15 percent of those who needed help did not know where to go. Nearly 2 1/2 times as many blacks as whites gave this response.
- Friends and relatives were the most relied upon sources of assistance, especially by many of the workers who are apparently unhappy in their current positions.
- One-third used professional counselors in their planning. Only about one-fifth of the women and black Americans surveyed used professional assistance.
- One-third said that adults have access to the kind of information they need to make career choices, but 55 percent disagreed.
- Nearly half said that, even if information is available, adults do not know how to use it.
- Nearly 38 percent engaged in self-directed activities when choosing and changing jobs.
- High school graduates believed that their basic educational skills courses were the most important preparatory experience for work, but for those who had received technical training, that training was rated as being as important as the basic skills courses.
- Poor career planning may also account for much of the career change.

An additional interesting finding of the survey was that 14 percent of full-time workers and 20 percent of black workers reported that they had been asked by their employers to do something illegal or unethical on the job. One-third of those asked to perform illegal or unethical acts did so, 47 percent refused, and 12 percent pretended to cooperate, but did not. Six percent quit their jobs rather than cooperate.

To receive more information about this survey, as well as about other related reports and research studies, request the 100-page monograph that will be available after January 1989 from E. Neil Carey, Executive Director, National Career Development Association, 10214 Blanford Way, Ellicott City, MD 21043.

The Arizona Labor Force in June

June's statistics revealed the contrast between Arizona's economic performance and the nation's. The state's unemployment rate remained steady at 5.8 percent while the na-

tion's dropped to 5.3 percent, its lowest point in 14 years. The over-the-year job growth pace nationwide is a strong 3.7 percent compared to Arizona's feeble 1.8 percent growth. Additionally, the nation's job growth was spread across the board, but nearly every sector of Arizona's economy displayed a lack of genuine strength.

Arizona's economic performance in June was dismal. A total of 25,700 wage and salary jobs were lost, the worst June showing on record. While most of the loss is attributable to the drop in school employment for summer vacation, losses also occured in finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE); transportation, communications, and public utilities (TCPU); services; and trade. Manufacturing and construction realized gains, but the prospects for these industries are dim.

While the construction employment leap of 1,400 in June seems encouraging, particularly in light of last month's gain of 700 jobs, the outlook for the industry is glum. June's job growth was a continuation of the seasonal summer upswing, but the gain was smaller than normal. Also, the drop in the U.S. unemployment rate to 5.3 percent has ignited fears that the economy is over-heating, causing inflationary pressures or at least inflationary expectations. In response to this, the Federal Reserve has tightened its reigns on monetary policy, sparking higher interest rates. This will have a further negative impact on the already lethargic residential construction industry. The recent upsurge in construction is not expected to last beyond the summer when the industry will resume its decline.

Manufacturing employers added 500 jobs in June, for a fourth straight month of growth; however, over-the-year growth in manufacturing employment is a scant 1.2 percent. Manufacturing of building materials has been sluggish, as expected, because of the decline in the construction industry. Defense-related manufacturing was also expected to have a difficult year with the tightening of the federal budget. On the other hand, it was anticipated that high-tech manufacturing would pull up the slack in the manufacturing sector with increased export activity as the value of the dollar fell. Unfortunately, Arizona's manufacturers have not realized any substantial gains as the dollar fell. With impending layoffs in this sector and the dollar on the rise, the outlook appears not as promising as had been expected.

The prospects on the service-producing side of the economy are not any better. It is typical to see declines in service-related employment at this time of the year, but in June these declines were steeper than usual. TCPU fell by 100 as public utilities maintained their cautious stance toward the future. Trade fell by 1,900 with losses in both the wholesale and retail categories. FIRE had an unprecedented seventh month of decline, as both the real estate and financial sectors continued to struggle. In the near term, the performance of the service-related industries should improve over June's showing. However, with slowed in-migration and the economy in the doldrums, the performance is not expected to be gangbusters.

If present conditions persist into the second half of the year, the state will realize the slowest job growth since the 1982 recession. While a recession is not looming on the horizon, the outlook for the state's economy is deteriorating, and we should see the unemployment rate rising as the year progresses.

Rosemary Reardon

Arizona Labor Force and Employment

June 1988 (in thousands)

	ARIZONA					MARICOPA COUNTY					PIMA COUNTY				
	Jun.* 1988	May. 1988	Jun. 1987	-- Amt Change -- May. to Jun.	1987 to 1988	Jun.* 1988	May. 1988	Jun. 1987	-- Amt Change -- May. to Jun.	1987 to 1988	Jun.* 1988	May. 1988	Jun. 1987	-- Amt Change -- May. to Jun.	1987 to 1988
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE**	1623.3	1633.1	1609.1	-9.8	+14.2	1010.5	1015.6	999.4	-5.1	+11.1	306.2	311.3	305.7	-5.1	+0.5
Total Unemployment	98.8	94.4	106.2	+4.4	-7.4	48.5	46.9	53.2	+1.6	-4.7	14.7	14.7	15.3	+0.0	-0.6
Rate	6.1	5.8	6.6	---	---	4.8	4.6	5.3	---	---	4.8	4.7	5.0	---	---
Rate (Sea. Adj.)***	5.8	5.8	6.4	---	---	4.7	4.7	5.2	---	---	4.7	4.9	5.0	---	---
Total Employment	1524.5	1538.7	1502.9	-14.2	+21.6	962.0	968.7	946.2	-6.7	+15.8	291.5	296.6	290.4	-5.1	+1.1

The Above Labor Force Statistics Should Not Be used for Economic Assistance Programs

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	1394.5	1420.2	1370.3	-25.7	+24.2	921.6	934.9	906.4	-13.3	+15.2	243.4	250.3	242.8	-6.9	+0.6
Manufacturing	189.3	188.8	187.0	+0.5	+2.3	138.4	138.2	135.3	+0.2	+3.1	30.2	30.3	31.3	-0.1	-1.1
Durable Goods	146.6	146.1	146.1	+0.5	+0.5	108.2	107.7	106.6	+0.5	+1.6	24.5	24.7	25.7	-0.2	-1.2
Stone, Clay and Glass	7.5	7.4	8.1	+0.1	-0.6	4.8	4.8	5.3	+0.0	-0.5					
Primary and Fabricated Metals	15.8	15.9	16.0	-0.1	-0.2	10.8	10.8	10.8	+0.0	+0.0					
Primary Metals	7.3	7.3	7.2	+0.0	+0.1										
Fabricated Metals	8.5	8.6	8.8	-0.1	-0.3										
Machinery	66.0	65.8	64.1	+0.2	+1.9	52.4	52.3	51.0	+0.1	+1.4					
Other Durable Goods	57.3	57.0	57.9	+0.3	-0.6	40.2	39.8	39.5	+0.4	+0.7					
Aircraft and Missiles	26.5	26.4	27.6	+0.1	-1.1										
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	8.7	8.6	8.6	+0.1	+0.1										
All Other Durable Goods	22.1	22.0	21.7	+0.1	+0.4										
Nondurable Goods	42.7	42.7	40.9	+0.0	+1.8	30.2	30.5	28.7	-0.3	+1.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	+0.1	+0.1
Food and Kindred Products	9.4	9.3	8.8	+0.1	+0.6	6.3	6.3	6.0	+0.0	+0.3					
Apparel	4.6	4.7	4.5	-0.1	+0.1	3.6	3.7	3.3	-0.1	+0.3					
Printing and Publishing	16.3	16.3	16.1	+0.0	+0.2	11.4	11.5	11.3	-0.1	+0.1					
All Other Nondurable Goods	12.4	12.4	11.5	+0.0	+0.9	8.9	9.0	8.1	-0.1	+0.8					
Mining and Quarrying	12.1	12.0	11.5	+0.1	+0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	+0.0	-0.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	+0.0	+0.2
Copper Mining	9.0	9.0	8.4	+0.0	+0.6										
Other Mining and Quarrying	3.1	3.0	3.1	+0.1	+0.0										
Construction	96.0	94.6	105.2	+1.4	-9.2	64.6	63.4	70.7	+1.2	-6.1	18.5	18.5	20.1	+0.0	-1.6
Trans., Communications, and Public Utilities	73.3	73.4	71.9	-0.1	+1.4	50.3	50.4	48.9	-0.1	+1.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	-0.1	+0.0
Transportation	37.2	37.2	36.2	+0.0	+1.0	26.6	26.7	25.8	-0.1	+0.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	-0.1	-0.1
Communications and Public Utilities	36.1	36.2	35.7	-0.1	+0.4	23.7	23.7	23.1	+0.0	+0.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	+0.0	+0.1
Trade	344.3	346.2	337.8	-1.9	+6.5	232.4	233.8	230.1	-1.4	+2.3	56.9	57.0	54.6	-0.1	+2.3
Wholesale Trade	69.3	69.6	68.1	-0.3	+1.2	54.7	54.8	54.2	-0.1	+0.5	8.3	8.2	7.8	+0.1	+0.5
Retail Trade	275.0	276.6	269.7	-1.6	+5.3	177.7	179.0	175.9	-1.3	+1.8	48.6	48.8	46.8	-0.2	+1.8
General Merchandise and Apparel	42.0	42.3	41.8	-0.3	+0.2	26.8	27.0	27.1	-0.2	-0.3	7.2	7.3	7.2	-0.1	+0.0
Food Stores	45.3	45.6	42.7	-0.3	+2.6	28.9	29.2	27.3	-0.3	+1.6	7.6	7.7	7.1	-0.1	+0.5
Automotive and Service Stations	33.3	33.0	32.7	+0.3	+0.6	20.6	20.4	20.5	+0.2	+0.1	5.7	5.6	5.4	+0.1	+0.3
Eating and Drinking Places	98.1	99.2	96.1	-1.1	+2.0	63.0	63.8	62.0	-0.8	+1.0	18.0	18.2	17.3	-0.2	+0.7
Other Retail Trade	56.3	56.5	56.4	-0.2	-0.1	38.4	38.6	39.0	-0.2	-0.6	10.1	10.0	9.8	+0.1	+0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	93.0	93.3	95.6	-0.3	-2.6	73.9	74.0	76.0	-0.1	-2.1	12.4	12.5	12.8	-0.1	-0.4
Services and Miscellaneous	358.1	359.5	344.3	-1.4	+13.8	241.7	242.6	231.5	-0.9	+10.2	66.4	67.1	64.3	-0.7	+2.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	39.6	40.1	36.4	-0.5	+3.2	22.5	23.0	20.1	-0.5	+2.4	6.6	6.9	6.5	-0.3	+0.1
Business Services	77.2	77.7	75.4	-0.5	+1.8	61.7	62.3	60.2	-0.6	+1.5	11.0	11.0	10.9	+0.0	+0.1
Health Services	90.8	90.7	86.4	+0.1	+4.4	59.9	59.7	56.7	+0.2	+3.2	19.2	19.4	18.3	-0.2	+0.9
Other Services	150.5	151.0	146.1	-0.5	+4.4	97.6	97.6	94.5	+0.0	+3.1	29.6	29.8	28.6	-0.2	+1.0
Government	228.4	252.4	217.0	-24.0	+11.4	119.7	131.9	113.2	-12.2	+6.5	47.7	53.5	48.6	-5.8	-0.9
Federal	42.7	43.1	43.8	-0.4	-1.1										
State and Local	185.7	209.3	173.2	-23.6	+12.5										
School	97.2	123.5	90.5	-26.3	+6.7										

* Preliminary
** Labor force, unemployment, and employment are reported by place of residence.
*** Normal seasonal variations have been eliminated to reflect underlying economic trends.
NOTE Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

-- Prepared by Arizona Department of Economic Security,Research Administration (CPS, 1/88)

Arizona Labor Force and Employment

Nonmetropolitan Counties
Labor Force and Employment
June 1988

	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee	La Paz
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*	15,600	34,425	41,125	12,250	8,050	2,950	5,700
Total Unemployment	3,100	2,900	3,675	1,350	750	275	350
Rate	19.9%	8.4%	8.9%	11.0%	9.3%	9.3%	6.1%
Rate (Seas. Adj.)**	17.0%	8.3%	8.2%	10.9%	9.1%	9.7%	6.8%
Total Employment	12,500	31,525	37,450	10,900	7,300	2,675	5,350
THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS							
TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	15,125	24,600	37,300	10,525	5,000	2,875	3,300
Manufacturing	875	1,150	2,875	1,325	200	75	275
Mining & Quarrying	25	100	150	1,375	0	1,600	50
Construction	1,000	1,200	1,625	600	200	225	125
T.C.P.U.	1,925	1,600	2,425	400	150	50	75
Trade	1,575	5,375	9,250	2,425	1,625	225	1,050
F.I.R.E.	350	650	800	275	125	25	100
Services & Misc.	4,625	4,525	10,525	1,750	875	125	825
Government	4,750	10,000	9,650	2,375	1,825	550	800

	Mohave	Navajo	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*	31,050	27,125	36,950	10,175	36,400	44,725
Total Unemployment	1,875	3,700	3,275	1,500	2,000	10,875
Rate	6.0%	13.6%	8.9%	14.7%	5.5%	24.3%
Rate (Seas. Adj.)**	6.2%	12.5%	8.3%	13.9%	5.8%	19.8%
Total Employment	29,175	23,425	33,675	8,675	34,400	33,850
THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS						
TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	22,175	20,375	29,100	9,225	24,900	25,000
Manufacturing	2,950	1,975	3,750	1,275	2,350	1,675
Mining & Quarrying	325	1,200	3,900	0	850	100
Construction	1,625	1,125	1,300	325	2,100	1,400
T.C.P.U.	1,225	1,775	1,225	550	875	1,150
Trade	6,175	4,125	5,250	3,775	6,675	7,450
F.I.R.E.	975	375	800	400	1,000	900
Services & Misc.	4,975	4,575	4,200	1,425	5,600	5,975
Government	3,925	5,225	8,675	1,475	5,450	6,350

* Adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) to reflect place of residence.

** Seasonal adjustment not applicable for economic assistance programs.

T.C.P.U. = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
F.I.R.E. = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Arizona Labor Force and Employment for Economic Assistance Programs June 1988

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Statewide	1,623,259	1,524,411	98,848	6.1%
Apache	15,588	12,479	3,109	19.9
Cochise	34,424	31,529	2,895	8.4
Coconino	41,114	37,443	3,671	8.9
Gila	12,257	10,916	1,341	10.9
Graham	8,040	7,280	760	9.5
Greenlee	2,958	2,676	282	9.5
La Paz	5,697	5,346	351	6.2
Maricopa	1,010,532	962,002	48,530	4.8
Mohave	31,059	29,196	1,863	6.0
Navajo	27,137	23,425	3,712	13.7
Pima	306,207	291,522	14,685	4.8
Pinal	36,941	33,665	3,276	8.9
Santa Cruz	10,183	8,673	1,510	14.8
Yavapai	36,401	34,410	1,991	5.5
Yuma	44,721	33,848	10,873	24.3

These figures are the only official BLS labor statistics to be used for revenue sharing purposes. They are not designed to be used as economic indicators.

NOTE: Series for Yuma and La Paz counties start January 1983. Data are not comparable to any past series.

Arizona Unemployment Insurance Activities May 1988

	May 1988	April 1988	May 1987	% Change From One Year Ago
Claimants Served*	29,850	30,088	32,333	-7.7%
Avg. Weeks Unemployed**	8.5	8.6	9.8	-12.7%
Benefits Paid*	$10,774,168	$11,082,992	$12,197,449	-11.7%
Trust Fund Balance	$455,194,848	$428,704,738	$416,190,852	9.4%

*All Programs **UI Only

Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Arizona

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June* 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June* 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June* 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Manufacturing	406.55	404.48	404.50	41.4	41.4	40.9	9.82	9.77	9.89
Aircraft & Missiles	INA	INA	504.70	INA	INA	41.2	INA	INA	12.25
Food & Kindred Prod.	358.67	343.01	388.02	40.3	39.7	42.5	8.90	8.64	9.13
Primary Metals	489.75	488.43	472.23	38.9	39.2	37.9	12.59	12.46	12.46
Machinery	405.72	407.11	402.93	41.4	42.1	40.7	9.80	9.67	9.90
Copper Mining	498.17	510.06	495.32	40.7	41.3	40.5	12.24	12.35	12.23
Construction	429.02	437.47	419.80	36.7	37.2	36.6	11.69	11.76	11.47
Utilities	630.55	614.01	610.72	43.1	42.2	42.5	14.63	14.55	14.37
Retail Trade**	250.24	245.02	249.00	33.5	32.8	33.2	7.47	7.47	7.50
Wholesale Trade	396.73	394.71	385.12	40.9	40.4	39.5	9.70	9.77	9.75

Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Maricopa County

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June* 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June* 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June* 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Manufacturing	428.49	430.73	428.49	41.4	41.9	41.4	10.35	10.28	10.35
Construction	444.46	459.56	435.63	37.1	37.7	36.7	11.98	12.19	11.87
Retail Trade**	273.70	270.21	276.68	34.0	33.4	34.2	8.05	8.09	8.09
Wholesale Trade	419.58	411.82	386.23	42.0	41.1	38.7	9.99	10.02	9.98

Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Pima County

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June* 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June* 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June* 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Manufacturing	384.40	375.18	350.90	40.0	39.0	38.1	9.61	9.62	9.21
Copper Mining	531.30	559.40	515.34	42.2	42.8	42.0	12.59	13.07	12.27
Construction	378.67	387.32	362.60	36.8	37.1	36.7	10.29	10.44	9.88
Utilities	577.37	571.71	541.61	41.3	41.7	41.0	13.98	13.71	13.21

* Preliminary.
** Excludes eating and drinking places.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a sample of full- and part-time production and related employees whose payroll and hours are reported for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New Apprenticeship Report for Counseling and Planning

The Occupational Information System (OIS) of Arizona has released OIS Report Number 88-4: 1987 Arizona Apprenticeship Data by Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) Training Code and by County. This report is designed for use by vocational planners, career counselors, and vocational evaluators. The report lists for each training program the number of apprenticeship trainees at the beginning of the year; the number of new registrants, completions, and cancellations; and the number active in the program at the end of the year.

This report is also designed for use with the MICRO OIS vocational planning and career counseling database. The related Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) and OIS cluster codes are shown for each training program. Using the SOC code in the MICRO OIS, a one-page career profile may be prepared which reviews the duties and nature of work in each training area. The OIS cluster code used in conjunction with the MICRO OIS permits the easy preparation of a supply-demand report covering the training area under consideration.

For further information, contact Hugo H. Soll, Ph.D., Manager, OIS of Arizona, Site Code 733A, P. O. Box 6123, Phoenix, Arizona 85005, (602) 255-3680.

New Developments

"New Developments" is featured each month as a service to employers and job seekers. It is a compilation of public announcements of the more significant new construction, grand openings, major hirings and layoffs, and other employer events that have special significance for Arizona labor markets. The announcements are paraphrased and otherwise edited from articles published in newspapers and other periodicals from throughout the state. "New Developments" is limited to space available, and no attempt is made to compile an exhaustive list of all such events that have occurred during the month.

UTILITIES - Arizona Public Service Co. has laid off about 260 clerical, professional, and managerial employees. An additional 190 union workers covered by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will be laid off by the end of July. About 390 positions had already been eliminated this year through attrition and cancellation of proposed jobs. The cutbacks are intended to reduce operating costs in response to an expected decline in revenue. The reduction in revenue is the result of increased competition among sellers of excess electricity and a slowdown in Arizona's economic growth.

RETAIL TRADE - Mega Foods will be opening at least six new stores in the Valley. Two of the warehouse supermarkets, at 43rd Avenue and McDowell Road and at 32nd Street and Greenway Road in Phoenix, will be open by October. Other stores will be built at Dobson and Warner roads in Chandler and at 59th and Peoria avenues in Glendale. The remaining two stores will be built in the east Valley.

Home Depot Inc. will be opening three more stores in the Valley. A store under construction at 67th Avenue and Bell Road in Glendale will be open by late November. Construction will begin this fall on a store at the southwest corner of Warner and Kyrene roads in Tempe. One more store is planned for Pima and Indian Bend roads in Scottsdale.

California-based El Pollo Loco is planning to open 25 charbroiled chicken stores in the Valley, eight in Tucson, and about five in other parts of Arizona within the next five years. The first store should open soon at the corner of McClintock and Guadalupe roads in Tempe. Another store at 43rd Avenue and Indian School Road in Phoenix is scheduled to open in August. Each store will employ about 30 people.

The O.P. Club Corp. has opened a warehouse-style office-product store at 1608 East Camelback Road in Phoenix and plans five more stores for the Valley. The second store will open soon at 43rd Avenue and Indian School Road in Phoenix and the next store at Southern and Country Club in Mesa by November or December. Three more stores will open in Phoenix by spring 1989. Each store employs about 15 workers.

HOTELS - The Wigwam in Litchfield Park is receiving a $19.3 million restoration and expansion. Expected to be completed by the end of September, the project includes redesigning the main lodge, refurbishing meeting rooms, expanding guest accommodations to 244 rooms, adding a stadium-style tennis court, and improving the three golf courses.

Construction will begin in spring 1989 on a $12.5 million Holiday Inn hotel and convention center in Flagstaff. The complex will be built on an eight-acre site near Northern Arizona University and is scheduled for completion in late summer 1990. Included in the project are a ten-story, 300-room hotel; a 1,000-seat convention center; and 12 conference rooms.

Construction is under way on the $25 million Orange Tree Golf & Conference Resort in Flagstaff. The 160-room resort will include a sports lounge, a restaurant, a video library of golf lessons, and meeting rooms. Completion is expected by the end of the year.

MANUFACTURING - Maricopa Refining Co. is planning to build an oil refinery in Mobile, about 25 miles northeast of Gila Bend. The refinery would use crude oil from a California-to-Texas pipeline. The refinery would employ 40 workers and process 30,000 barrels a day of crude oil into heating oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, and asphalt.

Sahuaro Petroleum & Asphalt Co. will be building a $10 million asphalt refinery south of Coolidge. The plant will employ about 60 people and produce up to 250,000 tons of asphalt a year. The crude oil will be obtained from the California-to-Texas pipeline. Construction will begin in March and take nine to 12 months to complete.

Amkraft Converters Inc. has opened a corrugated box manufacturing plant at 53rd Avenue and Buckeye Road in Phoenix. The 112,200-square-foot facility employs 75 to 85 workers.

The Air Force has awarded more than $39 million in contracts to the Garrett Engine and Garrett General Aviation Services divisions of Allied-Signal Aerospace Co. The contracts are part of a combat-flight inspection and navigation program designed to analyze the performance and accuracy of military ground-based navigational facilities in several countries, including Japan and West Germany.

The Navajo Nation has announced plans to establish a Navajo Technology Center in Leupp, about 35 miles northeast of Flagstaff, to work with the Pentagon, defense contractors, and other firms to develop computer software. The tribe aims to slow the "brain drain" of Navajo engineers, scientists, and other college graduates from the reservation. The Navajo Division of Labor has set up

a three-year executive management program to train Navajos to run the technology center, which would be a private corporation. In addition, the tribe and the board chairman of Hewlett-Packard Co. will host a high-technology forum on the reservation this fall.

Hughes Aircraft Co. will be shifting 200 to 300 engineers, personnel who handle paper work and political contacts for major projects, and financial personnel from Canoga Park, California, to Tucson this fall. Headquarters, design, and development will remain in California, while manufacturing will be consolidated in Tucson.

EDUCATION - The following school-bond issues have been passed in Valley school districts:

- Pendergast Elementary School District--$16.5 million to build two new schools and remodel four existing schools.

- Gilbert Unified School District--$83.35 million for eight new elementary schools, one junior high, and one high school; districtwide construction and remodeling projects; and portable classrooms.

The University of Arizona in Tucson has been selected as a site for a Semiconductor Research Corp./Sematech microchip research center. The university requested $5.3 million over the next five years to establish the Center of Excellence for Contamination/Defect Assessment and Control. The center will develop methods for measuring and removing impurities in the gases, chemicals, and water used in making semiconductors; for controlling contamination in vacuum and plasma processing; and for identifying and analyzing defects caused by contamination. Four departments within the College of Engineering will be involved.

The university also will receive $7 million from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop mining on the moon, asteroids, and planets.

BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING - All 16 Beverage Industry Recycling Program (BIRP) centers in the state have been closed because of cash-flow problems. There had been five outlets in Phoenix, three in Tucson, and one each in Flagstaff, Prescott, Kingman, Holbrook, Globe, Sierra Vista, Yuma, and Lake Havasu City. The centers had employed about 50 people statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - The maximum weekly unemployment benefit has been raised from $135 to $145 effective June 30, 1988, and will increase by another $10 for a maximum $155 a week on June 30, 1989.

CONSTRUCTION - Groundbreaking has occurred for the realignment and paving of a U. S. Forest Service road that will connect Fairfield Snowbowl with Highway 180. The $4.8 million project is expected to take two years to complete.

A $15.7 million apartment complex is under construction at The Pointe on South Mountain in Phoenix. The 364-unit complex is scheduled for completion in May 1989.

Design Master Homes is developing two new subdivisions in Park Village at Val Vista and Guadalupe roads in Gilbert. The Park Series will consist of 131 houses, and the Village Series will have 138 homes.

Los Angeles-based Leisure Technology is planning to develop a $200 million retirement community in Marana. Plans call for the construction of about 1,500 houses west of Interstate 10 at North Silverbell Road. Construction is expected to begin by mid-1989 and take seven to ten years to complete.

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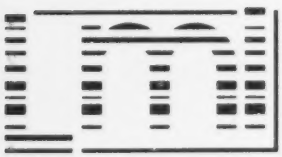

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